

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

The REPUBLICAN has double the circulation of any other daily newspaper in Arizona, and is the only one taking full press dispatches.

All Contracts and bills for advertising payable monthly.

Preferred Locals 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Directions for Proper Planting and Cultivation.

The land best adapted to strawberries is light, moderately rich upland. If manure is used at all, it should be well-rotted and free from live seeds of grass or weeds.

Elevated land is not as liable to injurious frosts, as low lands.

As a general thing, irrigation is preferable, but in some countries on the Coast, thorough cultivation without irrigation will give good results. But generally, irrigation must be had. This fact has much to do with the location. Strawberries can be irrigated on hill sides and on rolling land very nearly as well as on dead level land, by having the rows strictly to conform to the contour of the land. The rows must run around the slope on very nearly a level, the end of the row where it is to receive the water should be a little higher than the other, so as to give a gentle current as it flows between the rows.

The land should be very deeply plowed early in Autumn, or what is better, plowed and subsoiled. This kills the cutworms and many other insects. The actual planting may be done at anytime from the first rains until the first of May, though February is the safest time in California and further north in Oregon as early in spring as the soil is in good condition.

When not irrigated we run furrows as straight and as deep as possible, three to four feet apart, with a small "land-side" or turning plow, the land having been fresh plowed a few days before, and then set the plants a foot apart. If the plants are in full growth when planting all the mature leaves should be cut away, and one-third of the lower ends of the roots cut off with a sharp knife. Place the plant against the land side, with the top of the crown of the plant just even with the surface. Spread out the roots fan shape and pack the soil firmly. One or two handfuls of soil is sufficient. A finisher following with a hoe, completes the job. Place the foot against the plant as left by the planter, and press it snugly and then draw the soil up to it with the hoe. Be careful not to cover the crown.

The planter should always plant from a wide, shallow pan, where the plants are kept with their roots in water, so as to go into the ground dripping wet. A few days after the furrow can be filled up and the soil moved up to the plants with a small shovel or double shovel plow, being careful not to cover up the plants. Plants covered up below the surface of the crown cannot grow.

Where the field is to be irrigated, with a small plow the land should be thrown into low beds two and one-half feet wide, leaving dead furrows or ditches between, one foot wide. On these beds the plants should be set in two rows lengthwise with the beds, sixteen inches apart, with the plants one foot apart. These are best planted with a light spade, by a tightly-stretched wire. Thrust the spade down beside the wire and press it backwards, then forward. Thrust the trimmed plant in behind the spade, spreading out the roots fan shaped, and hold it until the spade is withdrawn. Be careful to have the upper side of the crown slightly beneath the surface, set the feet on each side of the plant, and give gentle pressure.

Irrigation may be accomplished by running a show, and running water in them. In two to four days after run a double shovel plow in the furrows, and when needed, water again. The plants must be kept free from weeds, and the soil kept fine, mellow, and shallow with the hoe or hand cultivator.

It cannot be too strongly urged to use the double shovel plow, and in some cases the single shovel plow. They are both grand tools for summer cultivation, and far ahead of the land side or mold-board plow. The one-horse turning plow was relegated to the fence corner a generation ago in the prairie States, they are an ante-diluvian tool. For the cultivation of a young orchard or small fruits, a good double shovel one-horse plow is all the tool one wants for keeping the soil in order, except in orchards where possibly one winter plowing with a two-horse turning plow. Then for after cultivation use the double shovel or a two-horse cultivator. Always use the double shovel next to small trees.

It is time wasted, more than wasted, for a farmer to go scalping around with a one-horse land side plow, while he could double the work and do it twice as well with a good double shovel. In garden planting and culture of the strawberry, the plan is about the same as above. Make the rows two feet apart, with the plants eight to ten inches apart in the row, with the water ditch deep but not wide between. Water should never be put on the plants, plenty in the ditches will suffice. When doing a nice job of planting strawberries in the garden, have the soil dug or plowed deeply and made fine. Stretch a guide line for the rows, with spade or hoe dig out a little basin deep enough for the plant. With the hands, shape a little conical mound in the center of the basin. Set the roots outside of this mound, spreading them out evenly, cover them up to the crown with soil, then pour in a pint or so of water. Let them stand for an hour, then with a hoe draw in a little soil, then place a foot on each side, giving them your whole weight, draw some more loose soil over your tracks, and the planting is done. D. B. WIER.

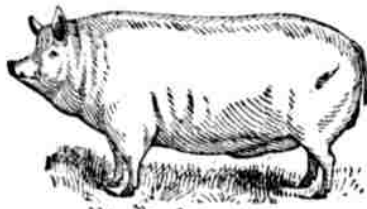
Novelties.

The novelty crop this spring is a fine one, though it is a crop that seldom fails. We have moon flowers and day moon flowers, wine berries, ever-bearing strawberries, tree tomatoes, winter melons, rat and sparrow catching chickens, a score of the earliest peas, sure head cabbages, etc. It is best to stick to the old tried kinds. The novelties are seldom heard from after the first lot is sold.

THE CHESHIRE HOG.

"How Can Such Small Bones Hold Up Such Big Hogs?"

Like most of the best breeds now in this country, the Cheshire hog originated in the United States. It took its rise in Jefferson county, N. Y. The breed started in a cross of large Yorkshires with native sows of fine quality. They have now been established long enough to have characteristics of their own. What these characteristics are the editor of the Cheshire Herd Book, Mr. E. M. Davis, tells us in The Rural New Yorker, from which the accompanying cut is taken. Mr. Davis writes:



CHESHIRE HOG.

The Cheshire is a long, broad hog—a shape which of course gives heavy hams and shoulders. The head is very short in proportion to the length of the body, the face slightly dished, the ears thin, small and erect and the nose straight. Looking at one a person would say that the nose, compared with that of the Small Yorkshire, was long, but in proportion to the length of the body it is quite as short as that of a Yorkshire, while the head, taken as a whole, is of less weight than the head of a Yorkshire. The texture of both flesh and bone is fine and compact, hence, though the bones are very small, the animals never break down.

One often hears the remark at fairs: "I don't see how such small bones hold up such big hogs." This fineness of cellular texture gives the very best quality of meat, both lean and fat being firm and solid, not soft and flabby or lardy. The flesh of many other breeds, Cheshires have a larger proportion of lean meat than any other hogs. In this respect they stand unequaled, and hence are the best to meet the present requirements of the butcher. The demand now is for lean meat, not fat. Let any one feed a Cheshire in the same pen with pigs of other breeds and the Cheshire will give the most lean meat. If fed with a small Yorkshire one will have the two extremes of all the breeds, the Cheshire giving the most lean meat, the Yorkshire the least.

At the New York and New England fair at Albany an aged gentleman came along and remarked, "This is the best breed of hogs in the world." He then stated that he was a butcher in Albany, and that the Cheshire was the best hog to cut up in the market because it had the most lean meat, and he added, "I can tell a Cheshire as soon as it goes into the scalding vat; for it will sink right to the bottom, and no other hog will do that." I was aware of the fact that Cheshires weighed more according to looks than other hogs, but their sinking in the scalding water was new to me. This must come from their larger proportions of lean meat—lean being heavier than bone or fat.

Another quality, which most people would probably consider the most important of all, is their rapid growth or early maturity. At nine months or under Cheshires will outweigh on the average any other breed. The best weights I can personally vouch for are the following: A pig from a litter from which most of the pigs were shipped was fattened. It was dressed when 8 months and 14 days old and weighed 416 pounds. Forty pounds of lard were taken from the entrails, which are not included in the 416 pounds. A litter of seven killed when exactly 9 months and 1 day old averaged 466 pounds. These pigs, of course, were very fat, but there was a large amount of lean meat. The feeder of Cheshires can have lean meat only or both lean and fat as he may prefer. He will get the lean meat anyway. If he wants fat he can get it atop of the lean by longer and better feeding. Cheshire pigs of about 6 months of age, dressing 200 to 250 pounds, are the best that can possibly be obtained for market purposes. Farmers call the Cheshires tame. At farrowing time this tameness is very important, especially if the weather is cold. At such times my practice is to throw a blanket over the sow, and as the little fellows arrive they are placed under the blanket against the udders of the mother. In a few moments they are dry and warm and vigorously fighting with their fellows for choice of position. I never have any trouble in treating sows in this way. Young sows with their first litters lie as quietly as those that have raised pigs for years. It is not necessary to take a club when one goes into the pen to catch a pig.

Points of Interest.

In Dallas and Fort Worth hog packing establishments have been started. The two together can dispose of 1,500 hogs a day. The new south will not, apparently, import bacon from the north.

If your live stock has come out poor and vermin covered from the winter, it is a sign that you have not half fed it, and even with the fattest pastures it will take the animals half the summer to catch up even. Starve yourself if you want to economize, but never shorten the rations of a poor dumb brute that cannot help itself.

George E. Newell says he knew once a mean, stingy farmer who kept his oxen poor as scarecrows and sold the hay they ought to have had to be fed to the animals in a lumber camp in the neighborhood. One Christmas day he felt good, and thought to do an act that would help his miserly soul along on the road to heaven. So he drove his two poor, hungry oxen into the barn and let them have just one grand big feed, a Christmas dinner, of the hay. He undoubtedly felt afterward that he had done a truly virtuous action in letting the poor brutes have all they wanted to eat for one single day in their lives. That old fellow himself ought to have had allowed to him just one sufficient meal in the year, on Christmas day.

Ill Treatment of Europeans. SHANGHAI, May 13.—Anti-European riots have taken place at Woo Hoo. Natives burned the Catholic mission and a number of other European buildings. The Europeans have taken refuge upon vessels in the river. The British ship Inconstant has been ordered to proceed immediately to the scene.

Threatened With Expulsion. LONDON, May 13.—The Belgian Government has threatened to expel General Boulanger from that country unless he remains silent on political matters.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Copper, nominal. Lead, domestic, \$1.24. Tin, Straits, \$39.30. Prime mer-
cantile paper, unchanged. Sterling exchange, easier. Sixty-day bills, \$1.85; demand, \$1.88; bar silver, 97 1/2c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000. The market was irregular. Extra to prime, \$1.00; others, \$1.00; Texas, \$1.00. Hogs—Receipts, 27,000. The market was weak and lower. Rough and common, \$1.70; mixed and packers, \$1.70; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$1.85; light, \$1.70.

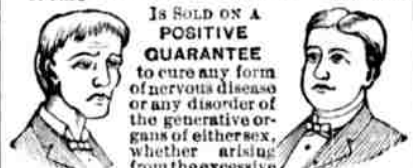
SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Closing quotations on the Produce Exchange were:
Wheat—Quiet. Buyer \$1.15; seller \$1.15.
Barley—Inactive. Buyer season, \$1.45.
Corn—\$1.00; seller \$1.00.
Mexican dollars—78c; seller 78c.
Silver bars—91 1/2c.

FRUITS.

Strawberries—\$1.45 per chest for Sharpless, \$1.50 for Longfellow.
Cherries—\$0.65 for white, and 75c per box for black.
Apples—\$1.75 per box.
Mexican Limes—\$1.75 per box.
Lemons—City, \$0.60; California lemons, \$2.00 for Riverside, and \$1.50 for Los Angeles.
Oranges—Riverside Navels, \$1.50; Riverside Seedlings, \$1.25; for off sizes, and \$1.00 for regular sizes. Los Angeles Navels, \$2.50; Los Angeles Seedlings, \$1.50 per box.
Bananas—\$4.25 per bunch.

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Warranted "APHRODITE" or money refunded to cure
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GUARANTEE
to cure any form
of nervous disease
or any disorder of
the generative or-
gans of either sex,
which is caused
from the excessive
use of stimulants, AFTER
Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indis-
cretion, over-indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain
Power, Wakefulness, Fearing down, Pains in the
Back, Sexual Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Pro-
stration, Nocturnal Emissions, Lencorhea, Dis-
cussion, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Im-
potency, which if neglected, often lead to prema-
ture old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes
for \$5.00, sent by mail on receipt of price.



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FIRST CLASS, 4 1/2 TO 6 FEET.
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Seedling Trees,
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Mediterranean Sweets.

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Lisbon Lemons,
Eureka Lemons.

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THE ARIZONA SUGAR COMPANY.

THE ARIZONA SUGAR COMPANY

THE EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT
of the United States and the Territory of Arizona for the cultivation of Sugar
Beets and the manufacture of domestic Sugars have encouraged the undersigned
to organize a company under the general incorporation laws of the Territory of
Arizona, styled

THE ARIZONA SUGAR COMPANY

The capital stock of the company is
one hundred thousand (100,000) shares
of ten (\$10) dollars each.

One-half of the capital stock will be
sold in the Territory of Arizona, payable
in land adapted to the cultivation of
sugar beets, sugarcane sorghum and sac-
charine products at the market price.

The other half will be sold for cash, at
not less than par, for the purpose of pur-
chasing, importing and erecting machin-
ery adapted to manufacturing domestic
sugar.

The fifty thousand shares reserved for
the farmers can be paid for at any time
within five years from the date of the
organization in land or its saccharine
productions, such as sugar beets, sugarcane,
sorghum, etc., etc., and the sub-
scribers will be entitled to draw a divi-
dend *pro rata* on payments made.

The fifty thousand cash shares must
be fully paid on delivery, and will be
entitled to a full dividend semi-annually.

It is reasonably expected that the
company can declare a dividend of 25
per cent per annum on current business,
and have some land left.

After the capital stock shall have been
disposed of and one-half fully paid in
cash, the company will be authorized to
issue equal to one-half of the capital
stock, bonds secured by mortgage, upon
all the property of the company, pay-
able in twenty years, with interest at
the rate of 5 per centum per annum,
payable semi-annually, for the purpose
of devoting the proceeds to the purchase
of land, and for no other purpose; pro-
vided, always, that these bonds cannot
be issued nor a mortgage on the prop-
erty executed without the approval of a
majority of the shareholders.

The Government of the United States
offers to pay a bounty of two cents per
pound or 40 dollars per ton on domestic
manufactured sugar, and to admit *free*
of duty, until the first day of July, 1892,
all machinery required for its manu-
facture.

The Territorial Legislature, at its last
session, passed an act exempting all
land used in the cultivation of sugar
beets, as well as the plant and machin-
ery employed in the manufacture of do-
mestic sugar, from taxation for ten
years.

We imported from foreign countries
during the last fiscal year, sugar, mol-
lasses, candy and confectionery to the
value of \$101,233,826, or sent away up-
wards of one hundred million dollars,
which can be retained at home by en-
couraging the manufacture of domestic
sugar.

The average yield of saccharine matter
from sugar beets in France is only 6 per
cent, in Germany 10 per cent.

In California the average yield is 15
per cent.

It is confidently believed that the soil
and sun of Arizona will yield a much
larger polarization from sugar beets
than France, Germany, California, or any
other country; and if these premises are
correct, the profits will exceed that of any
other sugar factory in the United States.

The farmers who may subscribe to the
stock of the company will have a vital
and personal interest in the production
of sugar beets.

Farmers and capitalists can estimate
the chances of loss and gain as well as
the directors of the company, but it may
be premised that agricultural land free
from taxation forms a safe investment,
and that machinery which can be im-
ported free of duty and enjoys immu-
nity from taxation, is only subject to
loss by fire, which can be covered by
insurance.

Land in Arizona will produce at least
twenty tons of sugar beets per acre,
twice annually.

The market price will depend upon
the quantity of saccharine.

Sugar beets require neither bagging
nor storage; but are *cash at the mill*, and
the company might even be able to ad-
vance money on unencumbered land de-
voted to their cultivation.

It is a matter of consequence in some
parts of Arizona that sugar beets ex-
tract alkali from the soil better than any
other production.

After supplying the home market in
Arizona with sugar, molasses, confec-
tions, etc., transportation is the most
serious question, and the smaller bulk
the production of the country can be
reduced into the better for the producer.

Sugar will bear transportation better
than hay, grain, or ore.

A sugar mill at some railway depot
with a capacity of 100 tons per day, at
\$5 per ton for sugar beets, would be a
great benefit to the farmers and mer-
chants of Arizona.

The cooperative system of offering the
farmers one-half of the capital stock
payable in the productions required for
the mill has worked well in Germany
and France, and in fact the cooperative
system in every country is the out-
growth of civilization.

The farmer's interest in the company
will be a guarantee to the non-resident
shareholders of a vigilant watchfulness
over the management, and by united ef-
fort a staple production may be intro-
duced in Arizona which will enliven the
source of all permanent prosperity—
AGRICULTURE.

It is not to be overlooked that after the
saccharine matter is extracted from
sugar beets the residuum forms excellent
food for sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry,
etc., and nothing that comes from the
soil is wasted.

The cultivation of sugar beets may be
carried on by the least intelligent labor.
Indians, Mexicans, children may all be
employed in transplanting the beets and
gathering the crop. Only the mill re-
quires intelligent labor.

Sugar industries are being started in
many States of the Union less adapted
by nature to the growth of saccharine
products than Arizona, and an effort on
the part of the residents may encourage
assistance from abroad.

The undersigned have no interest in the enterprise beyond
the promotion of the public welfare, and submit the subject
for consideration.

Subscriptions will be received at the Valley Bank.

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direct from the mine and am prepared to supply
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